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To Republican Editors. A meeting of officers, members of th executive committee and legislative committee of the Indiana Editorial Association will be held at the Denison Hotel, Indianapolis, at I o'clock p. m., on Monday, Nov. 30. CHAS. E. WILSON, President.

year, but the crop of official plums at the disposal of the President will be very short.

J. A. KEMP. Secretary.

It begins to look as if the farmers were raising dollar wheat, gold value, last summer, while the silverites were telling them it was impossible unless they would take a fifty-cent silver dollar.

The able Washington correspondents ar engaged in the annual task of telling o how carefully the President's message guarded and then proceeding to inform the public what it will contain.

Populist leaders in the States in which they control the legislatures have given out that they will not do much legislating They are afraid to be as bad as they have represented themselves to be during the

In returning to Washington Senator Voornees shows the resolute spirit with which he has combated disease the past year. With such qualities as he possesses what an admirable man he would have been al these years had he not mistaken demagogy for statesmanship.

As soon as Mr. Bryan learned that h could go on making speeches he seemed to care less for defeat than his friends. Mr Bryan would change the saying of Henry Clay that he would rather be right than be President to 'I'd rather make speeches than be President.'

Senator Peffer, of Kansas, has been so thrifty while in office that several other Populists are anxious to succeed him and embrace the chance to lay by a few 100 cent dollars. Peffer worked both parties and got several members of his family in places attached to dollars,

Some of the Democratic papers in this State have found satisfaction in the facthat the McKinley plurality in Indian 18,178. The différence immaterial, but if it can give the Popocrats a momentary ray of sunshine in the midst of the midnight gloom no on

Marshall Field, the well-known Chicago merchant, gives the opinion that it is no essary to substitute a specific system of duties for the ad valorem duties of th present tariff. That is the general judgment of practical men in this country. Th practical men.

A London correspondent declares that the recent trial in the suit instituted by Lord not because they have titles that many men and women are immoral, but because they were born to idleness, which is the greatest of misfortunes

The president of the Civil-service Commission expresses the opinion that President McKinley will observe and enforce the civil-service law to the letter. Of course he will. He has a record as a firm believer in the merit system, and will undoubtedly carry out the civil-service law as strictly and conscientiously as any of his predecessors

Nevada is a declining State. In 1876 its total vote for President was 19,691; in 18 it was 18,343; in 1884, it was 12,711; in 188 12,605; in 1892, it was 10,885. This year it was only 8,507. And yet it has as ower in the Senate as New York present senators, Jones and Stewart, twice as much capacity for talking to prevent legislation.

The Louisville Courier-Journal says the proposition to divide Kentucky into two federal court districts will come up again at the next session of Congress, and that Senator Fugh will ative business reasons for it. The creation of new judfcial districts simply to make new offices; thereby increasing the expansas of the government and the taxes of the

people, is a vicious practice.

One of the good results of the Republican 1894 is the change in prison man-The Prison North was in better that in Jeffersonville, but Regarding one thing only directors alert-the finding of After the investigation of 1893 Governor Matthews should have made such a change was made, which had been concealed by permitting the wardens to use a considerable portion of the appropriation made for the next fiscal year during the previous

victous practice. The officers of both prisons have adopted the sensible system of grading convicts upon the basis of their conduct. This had the effect of revolutionizing prison discipline.

THE MONEY CONFERENCE.

The conference of the representatives of the boards of trade of the larger cities of the central West in this city this week is an assured success so far as representation is concerned. Every city will be represented. It will be an essentially business men's conference. Its outcome will, therefore, in some measure, determine whether or not business men can devise and agree upon a plan which will give stability to the currency of the country. Business men have complained that the men who are elected to Congress have shown an inability to deal with this important subject. It now remains to be seen if business men can agree upon a simple and practical scheme which will put an end to the un certainties which the present monetary system of the country has caused the past It is probable that many plans will be

proposed to the conference. Doubtless most of them will start with the assumption that the legal tenders of the United States must be retired. If there are those who do not favor that proposition they will doubtless admit the mischievous uses to which they have been put and suggest plans which, in their judgment, will prevent the further employment of the greenback and treasury note to create uncertaintles in business nearly as disastrous as

have been suggested to get rid of the legaltender paper of the United States is that they are too intricate. The problem to be the \$346,600,000 of greenbacks and retire or divert the \$125,000,000 of treasury notes without disturbance to business or embarrassment to the treasury. The proposition will | who is stupid enough to think that the create some clamor from those who regard anything stamped with the word dol- again ought to be able to stand another This has been an exceptionally good fruit | lar or dollars by the government as wealth, but all that it is necessary to do to nullify this opposition is to show that no plan will really involve a contraction of the money stock of the country, and that the keeping of the volume of greenbacks in circulation is a very expensive policy.

> What is needed is a simple plan to rid the country of the evils which the present volume of government legal tenders involve. The change must be made gradually, and it cannot be made very well with out putting in the place of each legaltender paper dollar a gold dollar or its equivalent. It is of vital importance at the outset to realize that for the redemption of greenbacks there is now a gold reserve of over \$100,000,000, which in the work of the retirement and extinction of greenbacks can be gradually exchanged for them and put into circulation in their stead. As far as possible money rather than bonds should be used for the purpose of retirement. One of the main objections to President Cleveland's plan is that he began with a large issue of bonds to obtain the gold with which to retire the greenbacks. It will be far better to create revenues and with those revenues gradually retire the promises-to-pay of the government. The duties on American merchandise sold in Europe are paid in gold-the international moneywhy should not this government impose that requirement in regard to duties on European merchandise? It certainly cannot be regarded as a discrimination against our silver, which is a local money held to coinage value by gold. With a revenue which would afford \$25,000,000 of gold each year to be devoted to the retirement of greenbacks and a diversion of a part of th gold reserve for the same purpose, thus replacing greenbacks gradually with gold, i seems that in a very brief period the volume of greenbacks would as to destroy their power for mischief in

seasons of financial doubt.

A BUGLE CALL FROM SWITZERLAND. Mr. George S. Pleasants, chairman of the Popocratic central committee of Switzerland county, has issued an address declaring in effect that his voice is still for wa -that is, war on the gold standard. He tells the Bryanites of Switzerland county that the fight for free silver must go and urges the local free-silver clubs t maintain their organization. He says there will be no relief for the country until free and unlimited coinage of silver at shall be adopted, as it can, must and shall be in 1900 if the Popocrats keep up their organization and do their duty. He scout the idea that the election of McKinley ha done anything toward the restoration of confidence or the revival of business, and insists that all talk of this kind is for political effect. Mr. Pleasants is a typical Popocrat of Switzerland county. It is on of the three counties in the State which are not penetrated by a railroad. Ohio county, joining it on the north, is another It was Ohio county that produced the champion free-silver liar of campaign. He carried the county for Bryan easily on paper, and, in fact, the Bryanites did come near carrying it, polling 627 votes to 698 for McKinley. They carried Switzerland by about 100 majority

It would be an interesting study to ascertain what connection, if any, there is tween the absence of railroads and the growth of such heresies as the free-silver craze. It is true that Bryan carried a few counties in Indiana which are fairly wel supplied with railroads, but he received comparatively few miles, and of the three counties in the State which have not mile of railroad he carried two and came very near carrying the third. Somebody should institute an investigation as to the effect of railroads in disseminating light

The Journal does not know whether Mr land county or not. It is a good county to live and die in, and it abounds in beautiful scenery, but it embraces only a small part of the United States. Mr. Pleasants recalls the unlettered countryman described by Cowper who "never looked beyond the near horizon and thought the visual line that girts him round the world's extreme." Surrounded and shut in by the beautiful himself to think that there is no world be yond, or, at least, none of any consequence. He may have read or heard indirectly of the great revival of confidence and improvement in trade that has taken place in the rest of the United States since the election of McKinley, but, not having seen any visi-

convincing to Mr. Pleasants's mind as they point of view they are an unanswerable arvincing proof that no country ever did or his address to the Popocrats of Switzerland county urging them to gird on their armor anew, maintain their free-silver clubs and prepare to carry the United the country may say. If the rest of the country does not want to be carried as aforesaid it had better keep an eye on Mr. Pleasants and the Popocrats of Switzerland county.

UNHAPPY POPOCRATS.

The Bryanites in this State do not take their recent defeat as gracefuly as they might-at least, some of them do They all admit that they were badly beaten, but some of them show a strange desire to fight the battle over again four years hence. Probably when they fully recover their senses this feeling will disappear, but just now it is quite apparent, in spots. Mention is made in another article of the address issued by the chairman of the Popocratic committee in Switzerland county calling on the faithful to rally once again around the free-silver flag. It seems there is something of the same feeling in Sullivan county. The Bryanites carried that county by nearly 1,700 majority, and they cannot understand why the country at large should have declared against free The objection to most schemes which silver. They, tco, want to "keep up the fight," and as a first step in that direction some of them met a few nights ago to organize a "Crime of '73" Club. The name of the proposed organization is happily typical of the intelligence of those advocates again on the old line of battle. A person "crime of '73" powder could be fired over pounding as hard as that of Nov. 3, or any number of them, without feeling it. This stupidity must amount to an entire lack of sensation. The meeting of Sullivan county Bryanites was not a success. There were only a few present, and they did nothing except to lament the misfortune that had befallen the country in the election of McKinley and declare their unalvan Union says:

terable devotion to free silver. The Sulli-When they adjourned they gave three cheers, which were dubbed the first gun of 1900, but it was poor satisfaction to know that they had to wait four long years for a pull. The prospect of having to go to work to earn an honest dellar didn't set very well with some of them. The fellows hat have lain around for years and drunk Democratic whisky and sucked Sullivan county taxpayers are not very enthusiastic over the election of McKinley. Good times nay come and go, but they never know it. never do anything, and imagine that everybody else is as "ornery" as they are. It was a sad adjournment. Their spirits were like the weather without-dismal and gloomy. The blaze in the coal oil lamp dickered and their stadows on the wall were weird and sombre. But the darkest is just before dawn, and as they sadly left the hall of justice their steps quickened and their eyes brightened, for hey knew they would all soon be together again before another bar where they could confidence and cuss prosperity until 5, the time appointed for the next

These Sullivan-county Bryanites are evidently of the class who did the "hollering" in the recent campaign and were most enthusiastic in favor of a scheme which they thire for nothing. They will never be as much in evidence in any future campaign as they were in the last

It is a singular fact that the only opposition to the suggestion for a nonpartisan commission to consider and report a plan A resolution for the appointment of such a commission was introduced during th President should "appoint nine banking, to act with the controller of the currency as a commission of experts to of fer recommendations for needed changes in our preesnt inadequate banking and currency system and to report its recommencause it believed itself competent to evolve a satisfactory currency scheme. points to any member of Congress in gard to currency reform and a good banking system. Instead of rejecting the suggestions and advice of such men, members of Congress should be glad to have them and should give them very careful consideration. Certainly there is nothing in the composition of the present committee on banking and currency to justify it in assuming that it has a monopoly of financial wisdom. It consists of eleven lawyers, two bankers, one leather manufacturer. college professor, one street-railway mar and one commission merchant. seventeen members of the committee eleven are lawyers. They may be experts in law banking or currency matters. Not only this committee, but Congress as a whole ough ance of a nonpartisan commission of monetary experts in framing a plan for cur-

rency reform. If the expressions of the press and of public men are any criterion, public opinion is unanimous that provision should be made as soon as possible for increasing the government revenues. In so far as this unanimity of opinion implies anxiety that the government should be rescued from the humiliating position it has occupied of inmore than three years past, it is entirely creditable to those who nold it. It is simply disgraceful to the law-making and revenuecondition of things should have been perbeen removed long ago by legislation to in most obvious method of securing it, but there is another which, if intelligently applied, would be equally effective, viz., reduction of expenditures. This would have the same effect as increasing the revenues and, if carriel far enough, would close the gap and stop the accumulating deficit quite as certainly. As between the two methods reduction of expenditures would probably be the more satisfactory, since it would in volve no increase of taxation, direct or in ment. The Journal is not prepared to say

could be brought within the present revewere when they came smoking hot from | nues even by the most rigid economy, but the candidate's eager mouth. From his in times like these the people would like to see a determined effort made in that direction. They have a right to expect that appropriations for unnecessary expenditures shall be cut off and all others reduced to the lowest figures commensurate with an economical and efficient administration of the government. Increase of revenue is probably necessary, but reduction of expenditures is equally so. Both are equally deserving of careful consideration and courageous action by Congress.

> Probably the popular vote for President, as given by the New York World and copied by the Journal and other papers, is not so far out of the way in most States as are the figures for Indiana. As given by the World the McKinley vote is 327,739 and the Bryan vote 309,318, while the official vote is McKinley 323,754, Bryan 305,576, The votes of Colorado, Utah and Wyoming are large because women vote in those States. Another interesting fact which the returns bring out is that in all of the silver-producing States, except Colorado, the McKinley vote is about one-fourth as large as that of Bryan. In Idaho the McKinley vote is nearly one-third that of Bryan; in Nevada McKinley got more than onefourth of the total vote, and in Montana and Utah nearly one-fourth as many votes were cast for McKinley as for Bryan. The State in which the Bryan preponderance is the largest is Mississippi, where about one-tenth as many votes were polled for McKinley as for Bryan, and the next largest relative vote is that of South Carolina, where the McKinley vote is not onesixth that of Bryan. These are the two States in which half the voters have been disfranchised and in which there has not been a fair election for twenty years.

That portion of the country which the Popocrats called the "silver West" before the election, but not since, which includes the free-silver producing States, voted as follows this year:

McKinley. Bryan. The central Western States-Indiana. Illinois. Northwest-Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Da-

kota, Wyoming...... 820,580 709,929 The silver mining States-Nevada, Colorado. Montana, Idaho, Utah.... 53,133 The Pacific Sta s-Wash-ington, Oregon, California. 234,928

Totals3,091,882 2,836,841 McKinley's majority in the West 235,947

Thus it appears that if the election had been held only in the so-called silver West Mr. Bryan would have received a smaller proportion of the total electoral vote than he did by the voting of the whole country -McKinley's electoral vote in the above States being 125 and Bryan's 41. The the backbone of the silver novement in 1896. Will it be so hereafter?

In New York, Friday afternoon, \$2,000,000 was loaned on call at the rate of 2 cent. per annum. A few days ago, says any amount been loaned as low as 2 per cent. Money on time was easy to obtain at 3 per cent. for sixty days, and 31/2 per cent. for ninety days. And yet there are those who spend their days in declaring that the volume of money is not sufficient to do the business of the country. These facts show that such claims are absurd. Those who can furnish good security can obtain money at very low rates. It is probable that there is a scarcity of security on the part of many who would borrow. Consequently they should deplore the scarcity of collaterals and implore the government to furnish them to the people in sufficient quantity to enable them to borrow money at 4 or 6 per cent.

The bill now on the House calendar which provides for the classification and compensation of the clerks employed in postoffices has been indorsed by the postmaster general, the leading postmasters and the House committee. At the present time the postmaster is practically given a certain sum for the payment of all his clerks. The amount is inadequate and is often distributed with something of favoritism, so that compensation according to the character of the service and the intelligence and skill handling of mail in a large postoffice is important to everybody.

The report of the clearing-house banks of New York city showed that during the week ending Nov. 21 they gained in cash \$11,286,100, of which \$4,206,500 was in specie, mostly gold, and \$7,079,600 greenoacks, equivalent to gold. Deposits expanded to the surprising figure of \$21,937,800. largest total ever reported in a single week, while loans ran up \$9,553,400. The figures are all indicative of a marked revival of confidence and business. The Financier speaks of it as "a magnificent showing." and says "it was to surprise even to bank ers, who had expected a favorable statement, but had not counted on the enormous increases which were reported." Yet, notthe New York banks is not nearly up to the normal and they are anticipating continued improvement

BUBBLES IN THE AIR. He Hasn't Been Answered Yet.

Tommy-Oh, paw? Mr. Figg-Well? "How can a solid fact leak out?" Lame Excuse.

Simmons-I noticed that you wrote no turkey jokes this year. Timmins-I didn't want to. Turkey jokes are stuffin' nonsense.

The Cheerful Idiot. "At this moment, and at other moments," said the Cheerful Idiot, "there are thousands suffering for bread."

"I suppose so," said Mrs. Hashcroft. "And yet women will persist in wasting it by making pudding of it. Please pass the

The Ambition of a Fiend. "From this time on," said he, when the passed from his sight, "from this time, be the delight to wreak vengeance on woman. I shall be a shoeclerk, and instead of selling them shoes one size too small, with my persuasive manner I shall make them buy them smaller still.

It seems that the Board of Public Safety night have found something better for veteran of the late war who has been in the fire department eighteen years without a reprimand than summary dismissal I whose line runs between the ferries and

sion age. The only accusation seems to have been that he is slow, but the board has places where faithful men can be used who may have lost their alertness by eightyears of faithful service. Such men have a claim upon the easier places for

which they are adapted until they reach the age when they can be pensioned. It is hoped that the board will revise its action so that the impression may not go abroad that the Taggart administration has discriminated against men who have served in the Union army.

INDIANA NEWSPAPER OPINION.

Just pass that saw and hammer to the Major and let him try his hand at Cabinet making for a change.-Laporte Republican. To insure prosperity in this country among all classes a protective tariff is as essential as a sound currency. We must

have both .- Muncie Times. If the free-silver folks are going to continue their disaster-breeding agitation all believers in sound money must oppose them.-Rockville Republican.

The only securities that are not rising are the bonds issued in States where the laws are to be made by Populist legisla-tures.—Shelbyville Republican. This trading and trafficking for office be tween political parties is disgusting and

disreputable and the Populist party now fully realizes this since they were betrayed by the Democrats.-Tipton Advertiser. No man need expect times to be so prosperous that he can live without labor. That conditions will be so improved as to make labor plenty and profitable is all we can hope for .- Greensburg Review.

Having given notice that it will pay all debts in full, this government should hasten to put itself on a paying basis. More revis all that is necessary, and should be no unnecessary delay in providing it.-Goshen Times. It is nonsense to suppose that a tariff bill, the purpose of which is to raise the rates

of duty, will derange or disturb business. It is only a measure for the adoption of lower duties that injures business .- New Albany Tribune. Gratitude to the sound-money Democrats for the services they rendered in saving this country from the threatened blight of

Bryanism should not and will not change the Republican policy of protection American industries.—Frankfort News. The affairs of this country, its industrial, financial and commercial interests being now settled on a gold standard, the first thing Congress should turn its attention to is the very important matter of expendi-

tures, which also should be brought down to a gold standard.-Knightstown Sun. The demand for more revenue for the government is so peremptory that no co gressman can overlook it. The men who are opposed to further bond issues and desire that the credit of the Nation shall be preserved have but one thing to do, and that is increase the revenues.-Crawfords-

ville Journal. An effort to organize a free-silver club at Franklin for the campaign of 1900 was a complete failure. The people are now more interested in securing work and wages in good money than they are concerned about the wants of those who own mountains of silver ore.-North Vernon Republican.

Even if Mr. Hanna were ten times the man he is. John Sherman should not disturbed in the least to make way for him. As one of the first Republican leaders and the executor of the resumption act, Mr. Sherman has an original claim upon party that cannot be set aside for any new aspirant.-Terre Haute Express. Governor-elect James A. Mount was not

nominated by the politicians, but by the great masses of the party. His nomination was a very popular one and added much to the strength of the ticket. As Governor he will be controlled by no ringsters or lobbyists and we predict will give the State one of the most economical and best administrations the State has ever had.-Greenfield Republican.

The Indianapolis Journal well says that the useless old law prohibiting any person engaged in commerce or trade from being appointed secretary of the treasury ought to be repealed. If such a law ever was justifiable that time is in the past. There ought to be nothing to prevent the appointment to that position of a man who has been successful in the management of his own affairs, and especially of one who is known to be thoroughly familiar with monetary affairs, who has the genius of managing large interests successfully.-Middletown News.

We never were so proud of the Republican party as since its declarations at the St. Louis convention last June. It showed then that it not only knew what was right, but that it had the courage to espouse the right. There was just one feature of the platform that we held in mental reserva-We refer to the declaration in regard free and unlimited coinage of silver. regarded the declaration as a mistake. do not think it possible or desirable to cure international action looking to free coinage of silver, and hence we garded the declaration of the platform upon that subject as useless and misleading It would be as easy, in our judgment to get the enlightened nations of the earth to enter into a compact to re-establish slavery as to take the proposed backward step regard to metal money .- Brookville Amer-

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

It is due to George Fred Williams that he is not doing any wild, nonsensical talking about 1900. George Fred knows when he is beaten. The crust of bread has been supposed

to be richer in nutritive constituents than the crumb, but Balland finds that it does not contain any more nitrogenous and mineral matter, if brought to the same condition of dryness.

The salary of the Archbishop of Canterbury is \$75,000 a year. He has two palaces provided for him free of cost by the British nation, and his attendance and maintenance are also settled for in great part by the British taxpayers.

When Queen Wilhelmina was in England recently it is said that, to an inquiry from the Prince of Wales as to how s liked the English people, she replied: "I am astonished to find them so nice and amiable. I never should have thought it from the specimens I see in Holland.

It is alleged by the Charleston News and Courier that many of the cracker and mountain district delegates of the Georgia Legislature voted for Alexander Stephens Clay, the new Senator, in the belief they were casting their ballots for the late Vice President of the Confederacy.

Albert Edward of Wales is the greatest spendthrift in the world according to the London Figaro, which asserts that he has spent \$50,000,000 in thirty-three years. He has received \$25,000,000 from the English nation, \$5,000,000 more for traveling expenses and special allowances, and has debts amounting to \$20,000,000. It is stated as "a curious fact" that the

languages used by the Czar and Czarina their private intercourse are English and German-French and Italian being but sel-The Czarina did not learn Russian until after her bethrothal, but, though she as yet speaks it very slowly, it is with a good accent and great distinctness. Prince Bismarck is reported as enjoy-

ing the political commotion he has caused by his revelations. To a writer the other day he said: "I certainly thought that the stone which the Hamburger Nachrichten threw into the duck pond would cause a good deal of quacking, but that the noise would be so dreadful is a great surprise to The Monthyon prize of 500 francs, known

as the "prix de vertu," was this year awarded by the French Academy to a lady of Mendon who had brought up ten children who all turned out well, but by a mistake of the postoffice the money went to another lady of the same name, who celebrated the event with such hilarious who conviviality that the police were forced to take her in

A striking illustration of the influence Italian physician some months ago. Twenty-four bicycle riders who had ridden thirty-two miles in two hours and a quarter were examined with reference to their hearing, and it was in nearly every instance found to be defective. After two hours' rest the hearing had

A San Francisco street-railway manager.

portions of the city, is experimenting with a device for carrying bicycles behind the sires is something that will protect the bicycles from injury and will at the same time permit them to be handled without much delay. This line is the only one in San Francisco which permits bicycles to be carried on its cars. It charges a single fare for each.

The London Daily Telegraph, which claims to have the largest circulation of all daily newspapers in the British empire, is about to be converted into a joint stock company, with a capital of \$15,000,000. Its present proprietors are Sir Edward Levi Lawson and his sisters, Mrs. Campbell Clark, wife of the correspondent of the paper at Paris, and Mrs. Faudel Phillips, the New York Journal. new Lady Mayoress of Londo

Princess Pauline de Metternich devotes her attention nowadays to a very different line of thought from that which engaged her during the second empire, when she ting fashions for Paris, and thence for the graphic and circumstantial narrative. He world at large. For some time she has de- is reputed to be a thoroughly truthful and voted herself to cane raising, and has just received at the Buda-Pesth exhibition the grand medal and diploma of honor for her display of fine cattle.

Dr. Creighton, the new bishop of London, about nine miles from Rome, where he has ago, when he was making a visitation of he is a magnificent specimen of manhood, his diocese (Peterborough), he was enter- Six feet high, broad shouldered and sintained in an old manor house and slept in a ewy, he is as good a fighting man to-day room supposed to be haunted. Next morning at breakfast the bishop was asked whether he had seen the ghost. "Yes," he replied, with great solemnity, "but I have does not look to be more than forty. So laid the spirit; it will never trouble you again." On being further interrogated as to what he had done the bishop said: "The ghost instantly vanished when I asked for federate service. He has guarded this subscription toward the restoration of Peterborough Cathedral.

A few little sprinkles Of delicate wrinkles, And eyeglasses just a bit stronger, A sigh misanthropic When age is the topic, Maud isn't a bud any longer. -Washington Post.

THE CUBAN WAR.

Weyler's pursuit of the Cubans is like chasing ghosts. He would rejoice if they were ghosts .- St. Louis Post Dispatch. The battle between General Weyler's typewriters and those employed by the Cuban junta in New York is waxing warm. -Chicago Dispaten.

The only real and tangible results of the Cuban war so far are the several capacious dents put in Alphonso's little exchequer. -Chicago News.

writing materials," Weyler to his secretary, "Red or black "Red, you fcol! I'm going to ink, sir?" fight a battle!"-Atlanta Constitution. They tell us that Weyler could not find Maceo. The chances are that Maceo could not have found Weyler, either, had he been looking for aim.—Memphis Commercial Ap-

The United States desires nothing much as an opportunity to recognize Cuba when that can be done without a violation of international law and of its rightful obligations to Spain.-Kansas City Star.

The present prospect is not a cheering one for Cuba Libre; it is not a cheering one for Spain. Unless there is summary external intervention, it looks as if this once fair and fruitful island would continue indefinitely to be given over to industrial paralysis and desolation.-Boston Journal. It is not altogether unlikely that Weyler found things as hot and unhealthy in Havana as at the front, for the Madrid papers gave him a pretty bad roasting for his failure to accomplish at ything, and this may be the reason why he goes back to his army as precipitately as he left it. -Washington Times.

THE CUBAN NEGRO.

He Has Been Much Maligned by Spanish Officials and Newspapers. General Bradley T. Johnson.

It has been the persistent policy for the Spanish organs, cificial, and of the press here, in Cuba and Spain, to represent the present uprising of the people igainst the misgovernment of their island and for the rights of free men as a mere free "nigger rebellion a strike of semi-civilized barbarians property, religion and industry. Rebeis are always depicted thus by the loyal. In the American rebellion the clergy of the Church of England, the great landholders of New York and Pennsylvania and the "business the traders and exchangers of commen. modities everywhere were opposed to the

They represented to the government and "at home" that the rebellion was merely an uprising of the "low Irish" and the lower orders against the gentry-the rich people of the day, and it took four years of war and all the power of Edmund Burke to convince the loyal Englishmen that it was really a revolution of the people-to defend their right of liberty innerted from ten generations of free ancestors. it is more generally accepted in the United States that the war in Cuba is negro strike-fike San Domingo and Hayti and we witnessed the entire proceedings. were-with the same horrible massacres that branded those social cataclysms. cannot be too often repeated, nor too much mpressed on the American people, that this s an utter misrepresentation and misappre-

part in the life of the island, but he can never fill any leading part. His numbers are too inconsiderable to give him any prodeminating weight. By the census of 1887, on the authority of Mr. Cahera, the bestinformed writer on the economics of Cubathere were 1,800,000 whites and 485,000 blacks -or mixed races; these figures vary from those recently published by me in the Jour- ward, I suppose. Well, I witnessed the nal, but those were given without record. This statement by Mr. Cahera is in Gunton's Magazine for October, and I take for barded the fort in their turn. I witnessed granted is reliable. There are therefore his resurrection in a most unexpected manin Cuba. It is impossible to get any sort of accurate information about the Cuban one fully exposed to the federal fire, and Army of Liberation, as they call it, but alloting the facts as I could collect them from all sources, Cubans and Spaniards, I think that Gomez has about 60,000 men in the field, of which a Spanish general told me that he thought that 40 per cent. or

24,000 were negroes and 60 per cent .- 36,0.0 were white men. The Cuban slave owner has been, since urging immediate emancipation on the Spanish government. The Cuban rebellion of 1868 proclaimed the emancipation of the slaves, and by the treaty between the rebels and the home government in 1878 the freedom of those who fought in the revolution ary ranks was proclaimed. But the Cuban slaveholders insisted on general emancipation, which was accomplished in the Spanish Cortes in 1886 on motion of a Cuban deputy. Don Miguel Figueroa. In two years the sugar crop increased 50 per cent.

The Cuban negro, slave and free, has distinguished himself by an intellectual force, a mental vigor, greatly superior to that of the American. Antonio Maceo, who is attracting most attention now, is a madroon. He is the son of a mulatto woman by a Spanish officer, as she is the daughter of a Spaniard of rank. Maceo's white blood shows in his face, his figure and his achievements. He is the guerilla chief of the war. General Weyler is now undergoing the fate of most generals. People at home always clamor for victories n the field. John Mosby starting with fifteen men in 1863 gradually collected three hundred in 1863-64, and he kept forty thousand Union troops chasing him. He never was caught, nor cornered, and I shall be the most surprised man in the world if Maceo is forced into a fight or is caught by General Weyler. For three years Mosby and Mosby's mer rode at will over northern Virginia, behind he Union lines, through and around the Union camps. They took General Stoughspoken by their majesties when I ton out of his bed and in the midst of his troops at Fairfax courthouse, where Mosby had twenty-nine men to ten thousand. When Maceo and the Cubans come home hey'll steal General Weyler out of his bed. The country is a much better country for ushwackers than northern Virginia was in Mosby's time. It is reported that Mr. Cleveland has said that he will not party to adding another "nigger State" to the Union. He need have no such concern. Cuba will be a white man's country, governed and ruled by the native Cuban, an alert, active, sinewy, tall and vigorous man. prodigiously reinforced from the United States. It may be days, it may be months, it can hardly be years, before the "manifest destiny" of America will unite Cuba to the

Mr. Dingley's Qualifications. Buffalo Courier.

way, she will become one of them.

States, and at her own time, in her own

According to Senator Cullom, of Illinois Congressman Nelson Dingley, chairman of ways and means committee. selected by President-elect McKinley to be secretary of the treasury. Whether this be true or not it is fair to say that Mr. Dingley is better equipped for the office than any other Republican mentioned in connection with the appointment. During the last fifteen years he has been a hard-working, prominent member of the House of Representatives—a member highly respected even by his political opponents. Though a strong partisan, he is not narrow-minded and biter. Mr. Dingley is sixty-four years of restoration of social slavery is not age. During the last forty years he has been the proprietor and editor of the Law- since civilization began, and probability.

FIRED ON FORT SUMTER

THE MAN STILL LIVING WHO LOADED THE FIRST CANNON.

His Name Is Thomas Wheat, and He Went Through the War Without Ever Receiving a Scratch.

The man who loaded the first cannon fired in the civil war is living near Rome, Ga. He helped to drive the United States troops out of Ft. Sumter. That, at least, is his claim, and he supports it by a very trustworthy man.

The veteran's name is Thomas A. Wheat. He has a farm on the Oostanaula river, Some time lived since he left the army. Physically as when he was a soldier of the Confeddevoted is Wheat to the lost cause that he still wears the gray overcoat of the Conprecious relic so carefully that to-day it is a complete and serviceable garment, capable of protecting the wearer against the cold and fit to be worn fu another campaign. He is ready to begin the war over again, and, if such a thing were possible, it would see the veteran coming to the front in his coat of Confederate gray like the ghost of the last generation.

The other day Wheat gave a sketch of his life and of its most momentous incident-the time he helped to fire on Fort Sumter. He also sat for his photograph in his Confederate coat and was told to look as he did when he was watching for the effect of the shot which was to start the biggest civil war in history. Wheat was born in middle Georgia. Just after his twenty-first birthday, which was on Christ-mas day, 1860, he left home for Augusta. "he boys," he said, "got after me to go

with a crowd of them down to Charleston and fight the Yankees. "I was a strapping youngster, and the recruiting officer took my name very rendily and I was attached to a South Carolina battery and stationed on Sullivan's island. I had neard a good deal of talk about war, but Bob Toombs and other fire-eaters had taught us to believe that war would not be more than a breakfast spell and that we would whip the Yankees so easily that if a fellow aid not keep right at the tront he would not get a chance to share in the

"I found out better later on. After the Star of the West affair we knew that there was some movement on foot, and were not surprised when the long roll sounded just after midnight on the morning of April 13, 1861, and we were ordered to take our piaces at the guns.

THE FIRST CARTRIDGE. "It was my business to load the first cartridge for the ten-inch mortar, and while our commander, Captain Hallenquist, took his station near the gun I measured out the powder, loaded the cartridge and cut the fuse. It was just growing light, and the fog hung heavy on the water between our position and Fort Sumter. We could see the dim outlines of the old fort, and back to the landward, as the mist thinned, we could see figures moving to and fro along the battery in Charleston. It was the crowd gethering to witness the attack on

"Suddenly the signal was given, just as the fog lifted and revealed the outlines of the fort, and springing backward Captain Hallenquist pulled the lanyard. the shot rang out, and shore to shore, and the frightened water fowls new shricking in every direction It was like a clap of thunder from a clear sky, but in a moment the wild cheering of the crowd along the battery was borne

the water. "My blood was up and in a twinkling another charge was rammed down the black throat of the old mortar and I was permitted to fire the second shot, and had I known all that it meant then, I might not have been so eager for the honor, but was young and my blood was hot and was ready for anything that might

turn up. "The firing, of course, became general and the guns from old Sumter answered our challenge. I was kept so busy working the gun that I paid little heed to what was going on until the order came to cease firing. Then I saw the officers in the boat being rowed across to the fort to complete the articles of surrender. A detacament including myself, was sent over to the fort, Of course that is a part of history, but witnessed one tragedy connected with the surrender that I have never seen mentioned in any of the accounts. When Anderson got ready to leave he fired a salute of thirteen guns. He had planted a number of hand grenades along the ramparts, and, the grass catching fire, caused one of

them to explode, killing two of his men. A SOLDIER'S RESURRECTION. "One of those men was buried near the walls of the fort, and his grave was marked so that the body could be removed afterburial, and in 1862, when the federals bomner. The spot where he was buried was suddenly a 300-pound Parrott shell went screaming through the air and fell plump on the soldier's grave and exploded. It tore a hole in the soft earth as big as a small house, smashed the coffin into a thousand fragments and scattered the remains of the

"I remained in the service during the four long, weary years that followed and escaped. witnout a scratch and without being captured until we reached Salisbury, N. C. 1865, when we surrendered to the Fifteenth Pennsylvania Regiment. Captain Waggoner was in command. played a sort of joke on me, telling him that I was the worst rebel in the army, and that I had fired the first shot at Fort sumter and was responsible for the whole

"'So,' said he, 'you are the cause of all this trouble. Why did you fire that shot at Fort Sumter? 'Because we wanted to capture it,' said I, trying to brave it out, for I had a ror of being sent to prison, and I thought

that the better plan was to put a bold face on the matter 'Well,' said he, seeming to consider the question a little, 'if I give you a parole will you promise to go home and not bear arms against the government of the United States any more?

That depends upon what the other boys do, Captain,' I replied. 'If they are ready to quit I am, but if they get into it again shall have to help them out. "Captain Waggoner seemed to be a clever sort of fellow, for he gave me my parole and a ham and sent me back to my com-mand. We came home and I settled down here and have been farming and trying to make a living ever since. But I have had the honor of drinking a glass of wine with

Beauregard, who complimented me on being the man who opened the ball at Fort

A Complaint of Socialism. E. L. Godkin, in the Atlantic.

Social inferiority is a common complaint of Socialists everywhere against the classes which do not work with their hands. But nopody has as yet pointed out how it is to be overcome any more than how differences in strength of mind or body are to be over-One of the dearest liberties of the human race is each man's liberty of choosing his own associates. His choice, too, is not regulated simply by atractions of mind or character, but by maner of living. asociate, except in rare instances, with those who live like myself, who have the same ideas of social enjoyment, who dress and behave in social life much as I and my family do, whose walk and conversation find interesting and instructive. Workingmen do the same thing. I venture on the assertion that it is very rare indeed for any man or woman to be kept out of any society which would enjoy his or her pres-People do not, as a rule, associate to assert a principle or spread ideas. They associate for purposes of enjoymers; work-ingmen do so themselves. Congeniality or milarity of manners is what has drawn social lines ever since man began to consort with his fellows. To arrange society legal lines is beyond human powers. pany I must keep is to be a slave, and the